

NO. 23.

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, 1856.

NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON TO THE CHINA SEAS AND JAPAN, PERFORMED IN THE YEARS 1852, 1853, AND 1854, UNDER THE COMMAND OF COMMODORE M. C. PERRY, UNITED STATES NAVY, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Compiled from the Original Notes and Journals of Commodore Perry and his Officers, at his Request and under his Supervision, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—We are altogether charmed with the plan and execution of this work, and, indeed, with everything about it. It is singularly rich and fresh in material, correct and animated in form, and yet so inexpensive as to be within convenient reach of the great body of the people. In every respect, literary, scientific, political, and typographical, it reflects signal credit not alone upon those immediately concerned, but upon the country in whose service it is produced. It is beyond all question the book of the season.

The introduction presents a rapid but comprehensive and masterly sketch of the state of our information respecting Japan previous to the sailing of the expedition. It is brimful of interest. Nothing could be more admirable or appropriate. The Narrative itself, though simply compiled by Dr. Hawks from the abundant and varied materials furnished by the manuscript journal and official correspondence of Commodore Perry, together with the several reports of the officers under his command and the public documents connected with the Expedition, is by no means a mere mechanical digest or summary of facts, but a living and breathing story, as fascinating as a romance while far more scrupulously exact than the exactest history. The strange wealth of material has been selected and arranged and fused into an organic whole with such consummate skill as to suggest the impression of a complete and finished reproduction in the spirit of the original facts, but the compiler assures the public in his modest preface that he has done nothing more than present the bare incidents of the Expedition in chronological order.

In doing this, however, he has insensibly thrown a charm over the naked procession of events that shows him to be a most accomplished and genial annalist. In his hands the bald details of official journals and reports assume the interest and almost the air of fiction without losing a single quality or shade of fact. We should like nothing better than to go off into the green and silent country and devour this book at delicious leisure as a poet devours the "visible pomp of nature," or as a whilom we devoured the enchanting adventures of Robinson Crusoe or the scarcely more real ones of Mungo Park or Marco Polo. We can but think it a most fortunate thing for Commodore Perry, as well as for the country at large, that the rare materials he gathered in the seas of "fair Cathay" have been wrought into shape by a literary artist at once so modest, so faithful, and so skillful as Dr. Hawks. The work should be read by everybody, and it doubtless will be. It is sold by Morton & Griswold.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Independence, says that Brigham Young has of late been making some important prophecies—among others, that if Utah is not admitted into the Union they will set up an independent government, and the Lord will protect them in it. They have been emboldened to this by the news which was received there from the States respecting the Kansas difficulties, which, coming as it did very much exaggerated, led them to believe that the dissolution of the Union was at hand.

LUCKY LAWYER.—Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has successfully prosecuted an Indian claim, in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, of the value of \$320,000. By agreement, if he gained the suit, he gets one-half.

WHO IS "P. S.—FORWARD?"—This appendix to most of Mr. Forney's election despatches has elicited some inquiry among the Democracy at the South. It is scarcely necessary to inform the faithful, we should think, that the mystical subscription translates, "Postscript—send this news forward," that it may not be too late to gull the weak. The Savannah Republican is foster-pater to the following, upon the despatch announcing the result in Pennsylvania:

A knot of Democrats were in confab over the gratifying intelligence it contained, when one of the company inquired, "Who is this Mr. P. S. Forward? is he to be relied on?" Whereupon a Democrat present declared that he had known him for many years—that he was a good Democrat and a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia!

A Missing Casket of Jewels.—The London police are on the alert to recover the casket of jewels recently stolen from the Baroness Anselme de Rothschild. The robbery was committed at the country house of the Baroness at Frankfurt sur le Main. The jewels were in a casket (made of sandal wood of Chinese manufacture) and brown leather jewel case—the value of the contents being estimated at 100,000 florins. For the most part the jewels, from their remarkable rarity and beauty, may be easily recognized. Among them were the following: four rows of large pearls, of which three rows were of ten to twelve grain pearls, and one row of twenty to thirty grain pearls—the last alone being worth 20,000 florins; and the whole from 40,000 to 50,000 florins; a large oriental onyx, surrounded with diamonds, valued at 5,000 florins; a serpent ring, with diamond, the interior engraved, "In memory of Hannah de Rothschild;" four large pearl buttons, surrounded with diamonds; six bracelets of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, &c. A full description of the stolen jewels is in the course of circulation to all the police offices throughout England. A very large reward has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM WALLACE. The Scottish heart is just now agitated with a movement which strongly appeals to every patriotic impulse. It is proposed to erect a monument to the indomitable hero and lion-hearted champion of Caledonia's independence—Sir William Wallace. On the last anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn, a great meeting was held near Stirling, at which measures were adopted to secure the necessary funds. The summit of the Abbey Craig, an isolated crag nearly three hundred feet above the surrounding plain, through which several silvery streams pursue their winding course, and bordered by forests and graceful eminences, has been chosen as the suitable site for the monument, commanding, as it does, one of the most extensive and picturesque views in the kingdom. Within a radius of a few miles are included the gray walls of old Stirling Castle, the battlefields of Falkirk and Bannockburn, and the scene of the Knight of Ellerslie's greatest victory over the Southron—the battle-field of Stirling Bridge. For historic interest and beauty of aspect the scene selected for the monument is unsurpassed.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A very singular case, says the New York correspondent of the Springfield Republican, occurred at one of the Philadelphia hotels the other day. Mr. N. A. Wheeler of Bainbridge, N. Y., stopping at the Girard House, fell asleep on Wednesday night last, and has not since awoken, though every thing has been done that could be thought of by medical men to bring him to. It is the impression of his attending physician that there is an effusion of blood in the brain. Friday evening he appeared to be fast approaching a dissolution.

By late files of English papers, we see that Mr. Edward Strutt, a noted manufacturer, has been raised to the peerage.

There is nothing proof against the innovations of this vulgar age. The English peerage have always prided themselves upon the purity of their blood and upon the elegance and subdued dignity of their manners, but it seems that they have yielded to the pressure of the times and taken a Strutt at last.

THE CONVENT OF POOR CLARES, BRUSSELS.—The nuns never lie down, but sleep upright. I went up a narrow, corkscrew staircase into their cells, and saw these extraordinary beds; they consist of a hard and almost cylindrical mattress stuffed with straw, about three feet long, at right angles, to which is fixed an equally hard upright pillow, to support the back. There is no pillow, neither are there sheets, and only one small thin blanket. A basin and ewer of water stood on the ground, and the sleeping habit hung on a peg behind the door. There was no other furniture. A small window opened on the garden, and the honey-suckle which embowered it gave something of a cheerful aspect to the denuded little dormitory. They arise at half past 4, are only allowed five minutes to wash and dress, and go down to chapel, where they pray and meditate till half past 5, when their first mass is said; this is always at a fixed hour, and is followed by one and sometimes two more.

After these they remain in chapel till half-past 11. Their first meal, which they call dinner, is at half-past 12, and consists entirely of herbs, vegetables, rice, eggs, &c. Butter, cheese, milk, and what they call *lait battu* they also eat, but not at maize seasons. Their second and last meal is at 7, and consists of dry bread and the *bierre du pays*. The sisters do everything for themselves—washing, mending, sweeping, scouring, &c. The rule of the lay sisters is slightly less severe in every particular, but even this is ascetic enough to startle most secular persons. The sister who showed us the mysteries of the house was a very pleasant, amiable looking woman of about 35. She had a peculiarly calm, holy expression of countenance, and expressed herself perfectly happy in the life of which she had made choice, now about 15 years since.

The discipline they observe, she said, was *bon pour l'ame et bon pour le corps aussi*. It seems they are removed from house to house to prevent too great an attachment to one locality. She and another lay sister were sent, a short time ago, on a mission to England, and this was another considerable grievance to her; but she said she kept her trouble to herself, and accepted it as one of the acts of submission to the will of her superior to which her rule bound her. The first night they arrived in London, when they put up at the hotel, they were shown into a room where the beds were, of course, horizontal. This was a difficulty which had not occurred to them, and they made up their minds to adopt the same position as the rest of the world; but no sooner had they tried it than they found it impossible to sleep; accordingly they relinquished the attempt, and took the mattress on the bedstead, placed it half upright against the wall, and had reason to be perfectly satisfied with their ingenious expedient.

Flemish Interiors.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—Congregation for Political Preaching Decided not to be a Religious Meeting. At a recent Methodist meeting in one of the towns in Erie county, in this State, the preacher undertook to instruct his hearers in their duty in the coming election. He denounced the present National Administration of the general government, as well as the Democratic and American parties, in the most violent manner, and called upon the voters in the congregation to vote for free speech, free Kansas, and Fremont. One of his hearers, an American, being somewhat excited, exclaimed: "Old fellow, I will bet you ten to five dollars there are more Fillmore men present than there are of the Negro worshippers." The offer was declined by the preacher, and the person making the offer was complained of, under the Statute, for disturbing a religious meeting. The facts being submitted to a jury, they decided that the meeting was not a religious, but a political meeting, and the Fillmore man was discharged. —*Albany Atlas.*

Life in Paris.—The fashionable clubs of Paris have recently been thrown into some excitement by the publication of the names of the most popular dandies of Paris with their debts, which are to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. It looked at first like a sort of "black list," and nothing was talked of but horsewhipping the impertinent scoundrels who asked for money which belonged to them. But it soon appeared that this publication was a matter of form consequent upon the dissolution of a partnership, all the unpaid bills being sold at auction. It created a great deal of astonishment that such names should be found with such bills; for men reputed to have large fortunes were found to have bills of seven and eight years' standing unpaid.

NEW ZEALANDER'S ACCOUNT OF THE MAN IN THE MOON.—Professor Lush, a note in the translation of the *Travel of Iba Dabuts*, says: "The following account of the man in the moon, I had from the mouth of a New Zealander: A man named Oseana once happened to be thirsty, and coming near a well by moonlight, he intended to drink, but a cloud coming over the moon prevented him. He then cursed the moon because it refused to give him its light; but upon this the moon came down and took him forcibly, together with the tree which he had laid hold of, and there he is now seen, continued the Zealander, with the tree just as he was taken up. I would merely remark that it is by no means surprising that vulgar credulity should be so much the same all the world over; but that it should arrive at almost precisely the same result is curious enough.

The most "curious" thing about this to us is the Professor's "remark." If "vulgar credulity" is "much the same all the world over," what could possibly be more natural than that "it should arrive at almost precisely the same result?" It would be curious if it didn't.

THE DISASTER TO THE CONNECTICUT.—The Boston Chronicle gives the following interesting particulars concerning the disaster to the steamer Connecticut on Friday night, derived from an eye-witness:

The life-preservers, such as they were, were in the various cabins and state-rooms. The rush for them was awfully frantic. The panels of the state-room doors were stove in instantly, and one gentleman, in his frenzy, performed the same operation on one of the large and expensive mirrors in the saloon. Many of the life-preservers were entirely worthless, not being able to hold air. To make up this fault, one man was seen standing ready for a plunge with four of the leaky appendages attached to his person.

In the search for life-preservers in the gentlemen's cabin, one gentleman was found asleep and roused. "What shall I do?" said he. "Get a life-preserver on as soon as possible," was the reply. Not being able to find one, or his clothing, he rushed on deck with a sheet around him, and began to call out, "For God's sake bring me some clothes!"

Another man was so terrified that the perspiration rolled from his face and saturated his clothing. A fellow-passenger offered him a glass of brandy, but he was too much paralyzed to swallow it. Numbers of stout young men were rushing about in an agony of despair; others were praying loudly.

A company of Irish emigrants were shrieking like wild animals. One lady, who supposed that her dress would embarrass her in the water, before putting on her life-preserver, stripped herself down to her hooped skirt, which she retained as likely to add to her buoyancy. The ladies, as a general thing, were perfectly cool and collected. Many of them, perfectly resigned to their fate, refused to take life-preservers, as likely only to prolong a painful struggle. On the contrary, one gentleman took out his wallet, which he said contained several hundred dollars of money, and offered the whole of it for a good life-preserver.

NEW VOTERS IN THE FIELD.—The Way Citizens are Made—Nearly Fifteen Thousand Foreigners Naturalized in this City.—During the past six weeks the Superior and Common Pleas courts have been engaged in the duty of increasing the number of citizens of the great republic, and in lessening, in the same proportion, the subjects of foreign princes, potentates, and powers. The work commences about 10 o'clock every morning, and continues without cessation till 3 or 4 in the afternoon, and between those hours the interior and exterior of the City Hall presents an unusually animated and lively appearance. The eagerness with which the aspiring foreigners crowd about the entrances of the two courts requires the presence of a considerable force of policemen, who find it a difficult matter to repress their ardor and impatience, and to prevent them from rushing uninvited and unbidden into the presence of the judges themselves. For six long weeks have the courts empowered with the authority for naturalization been besieged in this way, and during that time about fifteen thousand of our foreign-born population have been admitted to the privileges of citizenship. They come from Poughkeepsie and other places along the North river, and Long Island has contributed a large number, in addition to the dwellers in New York, who form the great majority of the applicants. A few—and they are very few—apply of their own accord, but the great bulk are recruited by the Naturalization Committees of Tammany Hall and the Republican Central Club. The former have taken the Irish under their special care, while the Germans, whose tendencies are of a republican character, seem to have fallen to the charge of the latter. Both committees pay the naturalization fees in consideration, it is generally understood, of the votes which their candidates are expected to receive in return. Now, as each fee amounts to fifty cents, and as there have been about fifteen thousand naturalized, the whole amount paid must be over seven thousand dollars.

The greater part of this has been paid, it is said, by the Democratic committee, who have made five citizens to every three presented by the Republicans. In the first week or two the German applicants preponderated, but they have since been left in the minority by the constantly increasing majority of the Irish. The number naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court exceeds four hundred per day; during the last two days over three hundred applicants received their papers in our Court of Common Pleas alone.

The scenes that take place during the process of naturalization are sometimes of a rather amusing character. Some time ago the following occurrence took place in one of our courts: Among the crowd of applicants was an Irishman named O'Brien, who, in his own expressive words, was "wanting his papers." He was a short, thick-set man, and looked as if he could handle a shillelagh in true Hibernian style. His witness was a tall, raw-boned son of Erin, who, on being placed before the Judge, was interrogated and answered as follows: Judge—What is your name, sir? Witness—Patrick O'Dennis, your Honor. Judge—Do you know O'Brien? Witness—Yes, sir. Judge—How long has he been in this country? Witness—A little over five years. Judge—Is he a man of good moral character? Witness (quite bewildered)—Sure, your Honor, I don't know what moral character means. Judge—Well, sir, I will talk more plainly to you. Does O'Brien stand fair before the community? Witness (completely nonplussed)—By my soul, I don't apprehend your meaning, your Honor. Judge (rather irritated)—I mean to ask you, sir, if O'Brien, the person who wants to be a citizen, and for whom you are a witness, is a good man or not? Witness—Oh! why didn't you ax me that way before? To be sure, he is a good man. Sure, and I've seen him in ten fights during the last two years, and every time he licked his man.

The two courts which we have already mentioned will be employed in making citizens till the 25th of this month, as according to law their operations must be brought to a close ten days before the election. It is calculated that during the four days which yet remain there will be between four and five thousand added to the number of new made citizens, making a total of about twenty thousand since the first of September.

One of the London papers, alluding to the Merrimac, says:

The American steam frigate Merrimac, now lying off Southampton, has created a sensation in this country—we would not be far wrong in saying that in certain quarters she has produced a panic. The aristocracy and flunkey-hood of England had no idea that the Republic could produce anything half so formidable as this truly magnificent vessel. The Merrimac is but one of a series which the American Government is now building, and though only a frigate, she is admitted to be a match for any one of our ships of the line. There is not a navy in Europe which has a vessel that can compete with her.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The coming crop will doubtless be the shortest, in proportion to the extent of ground cultivated, that has occurred since 1835, when the yield was estimated at 30,000 hogsheads. There has been a gradual changing, for some years past, from the sugar culture to that of cotton, for we find by Mr. Champomiers's statement, that while in 1852 there were 1,481 sugar houses, in 1855 the number had been reduced to 1,299, showing a decrease in three years of 182. We also know that there has been a further material decrease this year, but the great falling off in the crop is referable to the damage from the remarkable continuance of cold and wet weather during the past winter, by which the ratoon crops or stubbles were almost entirely destroyed, as well as much of the plant cane, before or after planting. Under these circumstances some planters plowed up their fields and planted corn or cotton, or both, and will have no cane. Others will perhaps make enough to replant for another crop, while some having light soil or well-drained lands, and having been favored by seasonal showers, may approach a fair average. These will have an excess of cane beyond their requirement for re-planting, but whether they will sell from their excess to those wanting plants, instead of making sugar, and to what extent, we have no means of estimating. At all events the crop must be a short one—doubtless the shortest since 1843—as the extreme estimate named is 125,000 hogsheads, while some mark as low as 30,000 hogsheads, an amount altogether insufficient for the requirements of the West alone, and calling for a large import of foreign sugars. In accounting for the decline in the production for years past, it is probable that it may be in some degree (possibly a very important one) attributable to the deterioration of the plant from the partial exhaustion of the peculiar qualities of the soil necessary for its sustenance. Should this be the case, it would be well for planters to supply the deficiency, by the application of the proper manure.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—Pro Bone Publico.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Bunions, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sores Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Bites, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds; it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

Negro Boy for Sale. A VERY active and intelligent Negro Boy, about 14 years of age, for sale. Apply to D. P. FAULDS, 624 1/2 Main st., between Second and Third.

FALL STYLES MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, 545 Market street, above Second.

I have now on hand a complete assortment of the above articles, which will be sold at my usual low prices. The attention of those wishing new Bonnets this fall is particularly directed to my stock, made from the best selected Parisian styles, as also to many new styles, which I am constantly inventing. In fact every one can be suited that wishes a tasty Bonnet.

WANTED.—Several good Milliners. Wages from \$6 to \$10 per week. Also, a few Apprentices. MRS. S. WADSWORTH, 611 1/2 Main st.

DR. KING'S DISPENSARY. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market st., bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House. He has the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other discharges, without cost. He also treats all kinds of chronic diseases, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, and all diseases of the eyes, and all diseases of the ears, and all diseases of the nose, and all diseases of the mouth, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the spirit, and all diseases of the flesh, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the bones, and all diseases of the muscles, and all diseases of the nerves, and all diseases of the vessels, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the spirit, and all diseases of the flesh, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the bones, and all diseases of the muscles, and all diseases of the nerves, and all diseases of the vessels, and all diseases of the organs, and all 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